The bembarament wer continued without interm'ssion, when at har-past eleven, our shells began to range on the magazine—a white flag Clark, with low shows, started on a double quick, and were met & the beach by a flag of

Capt. Nixon of the scast Guard repaired to the fort, and was met by the commanding officer, who proved to be Commodore Samuel Barron, late of the navy. He proposed to capitulate by allowing the garrison to etack arms and retire, and the officers to retain their sidearms. These ter s General Butler, who had entered the selet of the steamer Fanny, instantly rejected, and decreaded an unconditional surrender. These terns, after a Council of War, were accepted.

Commodore Barron was taken to the flag ship, where he delivered he sword to Commodore Stringham, and the army officers delivered theirs to Gen. Butter

By the surrender we ame in possession of one thousand stand of arms, thirty-five heavy guns, ammunition for the same a large amount of hospital and other stores, two schooners-one loaded with tobacco and the other with provisions; one brig loaded with cotton, two light-boats, two ourf-boats, &c.

and thirty-five wounded. Eleven of the latter were left at the hospital at Annapolis. We took forty-five officers prisoners, many of

The enemy's loss they allow to be eight killed

high rank, among whom were:

Commodore Samuel Barron, late Captain United States Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Colonel Bradford, Chief of Ordnance. Colonel Martin, 7th North Carolina Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, 7th North Carolina Volunteers.

Major Henry A. Gilman, 7th North Carolina Volunteers.

Major Andrews, Artillery, late United States Army.

Lieutenant Sharp, late United States Army.

And several others, late army and navy officers, and six hundred and sixty-five non-commissioned

officers and privates. Lieutenant Murdaugh, late of the United States Navy, had his arm shot off, but escaped with others in steamers that waited in the Sound, out of range of our cannon, until the forts surren-

dered, when they escaped, with three privateer schooners, down the Sound. Not a man was hurt on our side.

The fort was reënforced by the arrival of four hundred men the night before. Commodore Barron reached the fort the afternoon of the Srst bombardment, and on the second forenoon a steamer approached with one thousand men, but were warned away by the guns of our men at Fort Clark.

The terms of surrender having been signed, the Rebels were instructed by Gen. Butler to march out of the fort, which was done, while our troops, all of whom had now been landed, marched in and paraded on the parapet. The Stars and Stripes were raised amid the wildest cheering, the band playing Yankee Doodle.

The prisoners and wounded went on board the Adelaide. The next morning they were transferred to the Minnesota, which will take them to New-York. The wounded will go to Annapolis.

The only drawback to the splendid victory is the fact that the Harriet Lane is probably lost. She went over the breakers on her way to the fort when the white flag was run up. Her guns and coal were thrown overboard, and on Friday morning she had been moved four lengths. With favorable weather she may possibly be got off. On Thursday night the breakers dashed clean over her.

Col. Weber has been piaced in command of Fort Hatteras, and Col. Hawkins of Fort Clark. A portion of the fleet will remain in the neighborhood, and guntsate will enter the Sound till advices can be obtained from Washington.

With the forts, papers and books were capsured, disclosing the plant of the Rebels and giving much valuable infor ation.

WASIG SUTCH, September 1, 1961. From a gentleman who was with the North Carolina expedition, we derive the following insidents, additional to the fed account telegraphed by your regular correspond ut this morning:

The position occupied (/ the captured forte commands the inlet, which had been the principal headquarters of the itates on the Southern soast.

Among the papers takes was an official statement from the late Am gleun Consul at Rio-Janeiro, giving a list of valuels bound for ports of the United States, the loading in that port, with a full description of their cargoes. Proseeding upon this inform on, the Rebels have captured several of these vessels, as appeared from the records of their ocal operations and

from other evidence. There were found, alt official plans and elaborate drawings of the fortifications, and a full official letter book of Gen. Guyon, commander of that department. Another document from the Navy Agen; at Narfolk states that all the guns and fuses there have now been disa ibuted, so that the yard has no further supphes. A report from the engineer of the fort of the forts was found a Constity of supplies,

coffee, fruits, liquors, &c., caken from pirates' prizes. On the first day of the I mbardment the privateer Gordon of Charleste, made her escape through a low w inlot. He is a side-wheel steamer, and has been rurting to Fernandina.

steamers and gun-boats, as well as a number of spectators of the scene Fort Hatterns did not sail craft, among them the Coffee and Winslow, steamers. The Coffee was in the habit of going out to sea by the Chreapeake and Albemarle Canal, and has made several captures. These vessels are now thoroughly shut up by our possession of the forts.

The inland coast of North Carolina is at our mercy. The forts being built to command the bars facing the sea, and Fort Hatterss being equally strong on all sides, and able to resist our bombardment for two days, it can defy the Rebels forever. At most times the water in the inlet is 12 to 15 feet, but the bar is very changable. At no other inlet is the water exceeding six feet, which is the depth in Ocracoke Inlet.

A short time before the surrender of Fort Hatteras, about 300 of the rebel garrison had taken refuge in the bomb-proof magazine, which was so crowded that several fainted, and when a shell struck and penetrated it, a panic ensued which the officers could not control. Within ten minutes afterward, our shots meantime raining in upon them, the white flag was run up. During tois time most of the casualties occurred. The prisoners manifested great surprise at falling into Uncle Sam's hands, from whose grasp they had believed themselves perfectly secure. The rank and file were equally astonished to find that they were fed and sheltered instead of being slaugh tered in cold blood.

The officers felt keenly the miscarriage, and did not besitate to say that North Carolina had got a severe blow. All manifested great anxiety to know what was to be done with them, and were assured that they were going among better friends than they had at home, and where they would receive full rations regularly. The last consideration seemed to afford great satisfaction to the privates. When the capitulation took place, the provisions of the garrison were running very low, consisting principally of salt junk and molasses.

The Rebels shells were filled with sand. But few fuses were found in the fortress. The shells were supposed on shipboard to be rifled shot, owing to the sand. The powder in the fort was of a poor quality. There was a large number of percussion caps, rebel make. The copper was not water-proof, and they were very poor.

About half the prisoners had been in the fort for three months, with little pay. They complained of hardships.

The arms were mostly altered from flint to percussion locks. They were of very poor quality. But two companies were fully uniformed, the rest were in citizens' clothes. There was a separate corps of Coast Guard, recently organized into regiments under Col. Martin, one of the most prominent North Carolina lawyers.

A number of the defenders were from the country, having volunteered since the arrival of the fleet, consisting of substantial men, planters, ship owners, tar-boilers, proprietors. Some of the soldiers said they had enlated to aveid being impressed; others didn't hesitate to express the hope that the war would speedily close, adding that it was " a bad business."

When the prisoners were taken on board the Adelaide the call for water was universal, and their thirst appeared unquenchable. All the ice on board was used up in a twinkling. The prisoners said they had had no water fit to drink since they had been in the fort. They were perfeetly exhausted, and could he down anywhere for a nap-

The hospital was poorly supplied. The wounds, without exception, were caused by the explosion of bombs, and were of a horrible description. They bled but little, in consequence of the searing from hot shell.

In the correspondence between Gen. Butler and Commodore Barron, the latter was recognized only as Samuel Barron, who signed himself, "Commanding C. S. forces for the defense of the coast of North Carolina and Virginia."

Barron is brother-in-law of Commodore Prendergast of the Roanoke. He left the Navy after

When the white flag appeared, cheer upon cheer went up from the fleet. Our tare, who had entered into the contest with their whole soul, regarded the captives as their game, which they bagged with the utmost enthusiasm. One gunner, who lost his rammer overboard, was in the water after it in a jiffy. He returned with it before he was missed, swearing that he wasn't going to have his gun disgraced for want of a rammer. When the prisoners were getting on the boats in the heavy sea, the tars burried them in, shouting, "Get in, you land-lubbers."

The Roanoke was shot once, and the Monticello thrice, but sustained no great damage. These were the only Rebel shots that struck.

The Rebel prisoners speak of the firing of the Cumberland and the Susquehanna as most terrific

A little before the surrender, a detachment of the 20th Regiment proceeded to the encampment of a Rebel regiment up the inner beach, and burnt the tents, munitions, and all the garrison equipage. name of the consul at Rio Janeiro, who is a

candidate for the gallows, is Robert G. Scott, ir. He was born in Georgia, and was appointed from Virginia. He is now on his way home, his succesnor having been already appointed.

Gen. Butler announced himself at the house of Postmaster-General Blair and Assistant-Secretary of the Navy Fox at 14 o'clock this morning. They asked him "why he came back so soon ?" His answer was satisfactory.

The coast of North Carolina is now considered at our mercy. We can re-light the light-house at Cape Hatteras, and attend to the rest of the coast at our

The bombardment was terrific. Gen. Butler counted with his glass 28 shells falling in the space of eight minutes, within Fort Hatteras, all thrown a distance of two miles and a half. The rebels wondered that the range was so exact, not knowing that our men at Fort Clark guided the gunners by signals.

Commodore Stringham was full of fight. He swore that the rebels should surrender, if he had to run the Minnesota within half a mile, an impossibility.

Barron is a nephew of Commodore Barron of the war of 1812. Reconforcements of 2,000 men were on the way

to the fort when it surrendered. To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1861.

General Butler, accompanied by Commander Stellwagen and others, connected with the Military and Naval forces, arrived here early this morning in a special train from Annapolis. The brilliant exploit on the North Carolina coast soon spread throughout the city, and occasioned unbounded joy among all loyal There remain in the abund Everal other Robel people. The Government, of course, was promptly at intervals all day, and recommending on the 29th at]

informed of the gladsome news. The returned party, with several members of the Cabinet, visited the President between 10 and 11 o'clock. The result of the expedition is claimed to be the possession of the North Carolina const.

The Navy Department, by able and experienced officers, has carefully studied the whole line of the coast, with a view to making the best use of such forces as it could secure. The expedition was planned before the meeting of Congress, and when that body placed the necessary funds at the disposal of the Department, active preparations were made. As the cooperation of the War Department was necessary, other preliminarice requiring time were indispensable, so that it was not till Monday, the 26th ultimo, that the expedition ailed. The success is perfect, and every anticipation of the Department realized.

Some hand-made percussion caps were found, and it was ascertained that the copper had been stripped from one of their prizes-the bark Linwood-to material for caps, the manufacture of which is of tolerably good quality. Among the guns captured was one rge 10-inch columbiad from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, which had not been mounted.

Our versels took three prizes, one brig, the Henry C. Rogers of New-York, and two light boats belonging to the United States, but in the employment of the Confederates, with miscellaneous cargoes.

A gentleman connected with the expedition reports that the forces were landed and drawn up in line on the beach, when it was found that there were 319 men under Col. Weber, of the 20th New-York Regiment. At this time the wind raised a little, and it was found impossible to land more troops. Pickets were immediately posted under command of Lieut. Loder, of the Regulars. A scouting party, under Lieutenant-Colonel Weiss and Lieut. Wegel, proceeded up the beach, capturing one brass field-piece and a horse. The force then advanced to Fort Clark, which had been evac-uated; but were compelled to retire again, owing to the shells of the fleet falling therein, and march the place of lauding and there bivouncked for the night.

Early next morning they again returned, and the fleet commenced bombarding the second fort, called Fort Hatteras, which soon after displayed the white lag, when the fort was entered by Capt. Nixon of the Union Coast Guards, Lieut. Wegel of Gen. Butler's staif, and Sergt. Durivage. They were conducted to the tent of Commodore Barron, who was in command of the forces. After some prefatory and commonplace remarks, the Commodore placed in the hands of Lieut. Wegel the following proposition, which was immediately carried to Gen. Butler:

diately carried to Gen. Butler:

"Menorander."

"Flag-Officer Samuel Barron, C. S. N., offers to surrender Fort Hatterns with all the arms and munitions of war, the officers to be allowed to go out with side-arms, and the men without arms to retire.

"S. BARRON, Commanding Naval Defenses of "Virginia and North Carolina."

"Fort Hatterns, Aug. 29, 1861."

The following reply was dispatched by Capt, Crosby U. S. N. and Lieut. Wegel :

U. S. N. and Lieut. Wegel:

"Memoriandm.
"Benjamin F. Butler, Major General commanding U. S. A., in reply to the communication of Samuel Barron, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these: Full capitulation, the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board the flagship Minnesota to arrange details."

On the reception of this, the Commodore called a ouncil of war of his field officers, and accepted the rms offered, and proceeded to the flag-ship to arrange the details; after which, the prisoners were put on board the flag-ship, and the Stars and Stripes hoisted by Capt. Croeby, U. S. N., and Lieut. Wegel, amid cheers and the booming of the cannon lately in the ossession of the enemy.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIGHT AT HATTERAS INLET.
OFF HATTERAS INLET, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA,

To the Hon. Gibsen Waller, Secretary of the Nary.

I have the hones to inform you that we have been eminently successful in our expedition. All that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. This morning We are taking on board the Minuscote officers and men numbering 715, who surrendered yes terday after bombardment from the fleet of parts of

I shall forward a full account immediately on my arrival at New-York, whither I have concluded to land them, as requested in your communication in reference to prisoners coming into possession of the Navy. After landing them, I shall return to Hampton Roads.

Hespectfully, your ob't servant, (Signed) S H STRINGHAM, Vlag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron

UNITED STATES STREAMSHIP MINNESOTA, Aug. 30, 1861. }
To the Hon. Gidmon Wesley, Serdany of the Nose,
Sirk: I have the honor to inclose the articles of capitulation agreed upon at the surrender of the forts at the Inlet of Hatteras, North Carolina. If the Department have any orders, I shall be pleased to receive them at New-York. Respectfully,

Your ebedient servant.
S. H. STRINGHAM.
Fing-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron OFF HATTERAS INLET. UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTS, Aug. 29, 1961.

RTICLES OF CAPITULATION between Flag-Officer Stringham, commanding the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Benjamin F. Butler, United States Army, commanding, on behalf of the United States Government; and Samuel Barron, commanding the naval force for the defense of North Carolina and Virginia, and Col. Martin, commanding the forces, and Major Andrews commanding the same forces at Fort Hatteras.

It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that the forces under command of said Barron, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions of war, arms, men and property, under the command of said Barron, Martin and Andrews, be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States in terms of full capitulation. And it is stipulated and agreed by the contracting parties, on the part of the United States Government, that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

In witness whereof, we the said Stringham and Butler, on behalf of the United States, and the said Baron, Martin and Andrews, representing the forces at Hatteras Inlet, hereunto interchangekbly set our hands this 29th day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth

(Signed)

S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Glücer Atlantic Blockeding Squadron,
bENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Major General United States Army, Commanding,
S. BARRIN, Flag Omer C. S. Navy,
Commanding Naval forces Virginia and North Carolina,
WM. F. MARTIN,
Celonel 7th Regiment Infantry N. Carolina Volunteers,
W. L. G. ANDEEWS,
Major Commanding Forts Hattersa and Clark. S. H. STRINGHAM.

United States Chartened Strang Administ. }
Aug. 31, 1161.
Sir: I have to report that the expedition to Cape Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a signal victory over the Rebels. The capture of two forts, 25 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, 715 prisoners, among whom are Capt. Samuel Barron, Lieut. Sharp, Dr. Wyatt, and M. Brown, all late of the United States Navy, and Major Andrews, and other officers, late of the United States Army. The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many were carried away, Lieut. Murdough, late of the United States Navy, among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional. For all

particulars, I beg to refer to the reports of Flag-Officer Silas H. Stringham and Major-Gon. Benjamin F. Butler. Although the Adeluide and fleorge Peabody were chartered for other and special service, yet to further important operations, I consented to take the troops on board from Newport News and Fortress Monroe-nine hundred men, with arms, provisions, munitions of war-and landed part of thenr, about three hundred, amid a heavy surf, until the boats filled

and became unmanageable. The men-of-war hauled in and commenced a heavy cannonade at 10:15 a. m. on the 28th, and kept it up

8:15, with increased effect. The enemy attempted to land 1,000 or 1,500 men, but were driven back. At 11:30 they d'aplayed a flag of truce, and were ferced to surren or at discretion. On the appearance of the white Bar I steamed into the inlet and laid behind the fort, ready throw the remaining troops ashore either in cree of a commencement or cessation of hostilities. The George Peabody, Lieut. Lowry, did the same. At the surrender we officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were brought to this vessel, and next day, 30th inst., placed on board the Minnesota, which versel sailed at 2:30 for New-York, and we left for Annapolis, with Major-Gen. Butler, U. S. A., and the wounded prisoners.

I hope my endeavors in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the conduct of Lieutenaut-commanding R. B. Lowry, associated with me on this work, and placed in charge of the George Peabody; of Dr. Wm. M. King, U. S. N., who volunteered for the expedition. I have also received valuable assistance from my corps of pilots, and from Dr. F. C. Stellwagen and James Forsyth, who acted in the place of junior officers.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signel) H. S. STELLWAGEN.
To the Hon. G.DEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES CHARTERED STEAMER, ADMIAIDS, {
Batuday, August 31, 1881.
Sin: In obedience to your order, I have the honor herewith to furnish you a complete list of the wounded prisoners taken at the surrender of Fort Hatteras. The whole number is thirteen, and eleven of these vere transferred to this steamer by the order of Flag-Officer Silas H. Stringham. The two remaining men vere found to be too seriously injured to permit of being moved, and were consequently left in the fort, in charge of a medical officer. From the information which I have received from a creditable source, I have formed the opinion that many of the wounded, and perhaps all the killed, were sent on board the Rebel steamers in the Sound, prior to the capitala-

Only two of the killed were found, and these were liscovered in the outhouses of Fort Cark the day of the evacuation of that work. I understand from Surveyor Wyatt and Mr. Brown, formerly of the U. S. N., and at present holding a commission in the army of the Confederate States, and in charge of the Medical Depertment of Forts Hatterns and Clark, that Ex-Lieut, Murdough, of the U. S. N., was very badly injured, a fragment of shell striking his forearm and making a compound fracture of both bones. This gentleman esaped from Hatteras, prior to the surrender, in the privateer Winslow. Willoughby Davis, aged 23, a native of North Caro-

ina, of the Jonesboro' Guards, lacerated flesh wound of instep, not serious.

William E. Clark, aged 17, a native of North Carolina, of the Tar Run Boys, lacerated wound, inch and a half deep, ex-surface of upper part of lower third of right thigh; doing well.

James A. Corry, aged 23, a native of North Carolina. of the Tar Run Boys, deeply lacerated wound, involving deltoid muscle, left shoulder; quite serious, although the joint is not believed to be implicated. W. G. Andrews of the Hamilton Guards, lacerated

wound, implicating targue and meta targue, left just oozing of blood; serious. Mathias Tanager, aged 23, a native of North Caro-

lina, of the North Carolina Defenders, contused wound of upper part of left breast and neck, exporating blood; not much constitutional disturbance. Logan Metts, aged 18, native of North Carolina.

Lenoir Braves, slight flesh wound of middle third of left leg, external surface. Wilson J. Forbee, aged 27, a native of North Carolina, of the Jonesboro' Guards, lacerated by a wound about two and a half inches long and three inches deep,

upper part of upper third thigh. Porter Surface and Henry Hines, aged 25, natives of North Carolina, of the Lenoir Braves, severely lacerated by a wound in the left side.

Ashley Keele, aged 25, a native of North Carolina. of the --- Hamilton Guards, lacerated by a wound in the left side. John Mills, age 18, a native of North Carolina, of

the Tar Run Roye, a wound produced by a fragment of shell, occupying the posterior aspect of the forearm. McGilbert Rogerson, native of North Carolina, of the

Roanoke Guards, contusion right foot, considerable swelling, but no fracture. Francis Mooring, aged 51, native of North Carolina. of the Lenoir Braves, right half of frontis, with a por-

tion of the anterior lobe of the brain carried away by a piece of shell, extensive hernia cerebra, mortal. John Mooring, sged 18, native of North Carolina, of the Tar Run, compound and complicated fracture

of left arm, compound fracture of left thigh, mortal. The above-named men were placed under my care, after the surrender of Fort Hatterns, on the p. m. of the 29th inst. The injuries were caused by fragments of shell during the bombardment of the fort, which not only lacerated, but in many, if not all the cases, burned

the soft parts. 1 am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. MALLING, Assistant-Surgeon
To Commander H. S. Straitwells, U. S. Nasy, Commands
the Stammer Advalds, on Special Service.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1, 1861. The Major Andrews, captured at Hatterns Inlet, is R. Snowden Andrews, architect, of this city. Many of the prisoners are Baltimoreans. Among the prizes is a ship laden with cotton, which was all ready to run the blockade. It is rumored that a member of the Southern Cabinet was taken prisoner.

The gunboat Harriet Lane is ashore, but will soon be relieved. The footing thus obtained in North Carolina will be permanently held, and Wilmington ultimately taken, thus giving fire in the Rebels rear.

THE FLEET TO CAPE HATTERAS.

The Fleet which sailed from Chesapeake Bay last Monday carried with it the 9th and 20th New-York Volunteer Regiments, and the Union Coast Guard, formerly the New-York Naval Brigade. We add the list of officers in each of these regiments. NINTH REGIMENT (ZOUAVES) N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

olonel, Rush C. Hawai at Lieut. Colonel, George F. Bette; jor, Edwin A. Kimball, Adjutant, James W. Evans; Quar-master, Henry M. Ellicht, jr. 18-ymaster, Thomson P. Mo-ath, Chaplain, — Conwey; Surgeon, James H. Humphreys; Major, Edwin A. Rhibon.

Major, Edwin A. Rhibon.

Etemaster, Henry M. Elliott, jr.; Psymaster, Thomson F. Moretemaster, Henry M. Elliott, jr.; Psymaster, Thomson F. Moretemat, Charlet, Charlet, Company, A.—Captain, Andrew Grahem; First Lieutenant Company, A.—Captain, William Barnett, First Lieutenant, Geo. A. C. Barnett, Second Lieutenant, Thos. Barthelomew.

Company, B.—Captain, Otto W. Pariseu, First Lieutenant, John W. Earlet, Second Lieutenant, John Mitchell.

Company, D.—Captain, Harry Wright; First Lieutenant, J. B.

Harrison, Second Lieutenant, H. C. Perley.

Company B.—Captain, Adolph Li Baire; First Lieutenant, John Bartlett, Becond Lieutenant, Wm. Bartlett.

Company F.—Captain, Wm. W. Hammili; First Lieutenant, J. K. Perley; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Bartlett.

Company G.—Captain, Captain Jardine; First Lieutenant, Almar P. Webster; Acting Second Lieutenant, R. H. Morris.

Company H.—Captain, Joseph C. Roderigues; First Lieutenant, Lawrence Leeby; Second Lieutenant, R. H. Morris.

Company H.—Captain, J. F. Copcutt, First Lieutenant, Ressen: Second Lieutenant, John H. Fleming.

Company K.—Captain, H. W. Copcutt, First Lieutenant, Ressen: Second Lieutenant, J. First Lieutenant, Francis A.

Company K-Captain, - First I The Hawkins Zonaves were special favorites in this ity. For some time they were quartered at Castle Garden. They were latterly encamped at Riker's

Island, where they were frequently visited by delegations of ladies from the city. They left for Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, June 6, in the steamship TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS: Telef and Staff Officers-Colonel, Max Weber Lieutenand-cel, Francis Weiser, Major, Engelberth Schnepf, Adjutant, foliph Klucknich: Quartermaster, Jesorge Minon; Surgeon, ins Hausen; Assistant Surgeon, Charies Heiland; Serjeant-cer, Henry R. Walter; Assistant Quartermster, Charles th, Drum-Major, William Kaufman; Bugie-Major, Paul

peny A Captain, Lorena Meyer; First Lieutenant, Wm. company A Captain, Lorent active; First Lieutemant, and the Emiliary, Herman Storchel, Suprany B—Captain, Anthony Bracklin; First Lieutemant, as Munich; Energy, First Lieutemant, Hoym; Energy, Gustey Lorenz, Luprany D—Captain, Charles Hochieltner; First Lieutemant, Hoym; Energy, Gustey Lorenz, Luprany B—Captain, J. W. Embigler; First Lieutemant, ham Brackers; Energy, Conturier Charles, Luprany E—Captain, Energy Conturer (First Lieutemant, First Lieutemant, Parking), Charles Venler, First Lieutemant, Hermann, E—Captain, Charles Venler, First Lieutemant, Hermann, Luprant, Energy Semey, First Lieutemant, Hermann, Luprant, Energy Semey, First Lieutemant, Hermann, Luprant, L

Company E.—Captain, Ernst Otto Bernet, First Lieutenant, enry taber; Finden, Charles Veelker.

Company E.—Captain, Charles Semeey; First Lieutenant, Heran Lee; Ensign, Rudoluh Benther.

Company G.—Captain, William Schoen; First Lieutenant, illiam Syrlog; Finden, Jacob Pabet.

Company H.—Captain, Jacob Pabet.

Company H.—Captain, William Von Doehr; First Lieutenant, illiam Schul; Ensign, Robert Merkle.

Company I.—Captain, Heary Stampf; First Lieutenant, Adolph Illiam Estign, George Roseif.

Wilson; Ensign, George Koenig.
Company K.—Captain, Joseph Hoeffling; First Lieutenant,
Whiliam Hafner; Eurique, Louis Kroeck.
The 20th Regiment is composed chiefly of German

Turners. They left this city Thursday, June 13, by the steamer State of Georgia. The Turners, it will be remembered, constituted a great, social, educational, symnastic, and semi-military popular society, to which every German, of whatever rank, so he be of good moral character, is expected to belong.

THE UNION COAST GUARD. The Union Coast Guard, formerly the Naval Brigade, lso accompanied the expedition. The following were

Col. Wardrop of Massachusetts, Lient. Col. Maggi of Virginia,

Col. Wardrop of Massachusetts, Lient. Col. Maggi of Virginia, Major Halleday of New York, Adjutant Bates of Massachusetts, Quartermaster Noyes of New York, Surgeon Hooper of Rhode Island, Assistant Surgeon Clark of Massachusetts, Company A.—Capt. Nizon, 1st Lieut. Rome, 2d Lieut. Rice. Company B.—Capt. Hurst, 1st Lieut. Tiliozon of New-Jersey, 2d Lieut. Phtton.
Company C.—Capt. Clark of New-Jersey, 1st Lieut. Ryon of Connecticut, 2d Lieut. Sevens.
Company D.—Capt. Clark of New-Jersey, 1st Lieut. Ryon of Connecticut, 2d Lieut. Sevens.
Company D.—Capt. McIntyre, 1st Lieut. Mirans, 2d Lieut. Commany R.—Capt. McIntyre, 1st Lieut. Mirans, 2d Lieut. empany E-Capt. Hart of Massachusetts, 1st Lieut. Bates of Massachusetts, 2d Lieut. Fox.

Company F.—Capt. Nibahr, 1st Lieut. Millwood of District of clumbia, 2d Lieut. Cauley.

Company G.—Capt. Plageman, 1st Lieut. Noyes, 2d Lieut. McJonough.

Company H.—Capt. Plageman, 1st Lieut. Noyes, 2d Lieut. McJonough. ompany H-Capt. Walter Johnson, 1st Lieut. Dally, 2d ut. Win. Williams

The fleet consisted of the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the sloop-of-war Pawnee, the gunboats Meuticello and Harriet Lane, the steamers Adelaide and Geo. Peabody, two propellers and a number of schooners, barges and other small craft. The Quaker City was also included. The vessels carried over 100 gans,

The following is the list of officers on board the granboat Monticello:

bont Monticello:
Commander, Maxwell Woodhull; Lleutenant and Excentive Officer, Join G. Walker; Assistant Paymaster, Pelliam W. Ames; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel D. Flagg, First Assistant Engineer, P. L. Marsh, and Engineer, P. L. Marsh, and Engineer, John H. Ames, Elishe Harson, Sebastian Crollers, William H. Shipman; Acting Carpenter, Josiah P. Carter; Acting Master's Mates, George E. Hill, John P. Jones, John Daley, Andrew B. Langworthy. ANOTHER SECESSIONIST TAKEN.

On Saturday Marshal Murray received a note from Surveyor Bachelor of Pittsburgh, Penn., inclosing a cackage of letters taken from the Adams Express Company. The letters had been sent by Benj. F. Grove, a Virginian by birth, but who has been residing in Brook-lyn, and doing business at No. 17 Park place in this ity. Deputy Sampson immediately went to Mr. Grove's residence in Brooklyn, and inquired if he was at home. Mrs. G. answered that he was not. The Deputy, proceeding with his inquiries, said, "Mr. Grove is ginian, is he not!" "He is." "I have a very important communication from friends in Virginia, which it is necessary for me to deliver personally."

On being informed where Mr. Grove could be found, Deputy Sampson went to No. 17 Park place, but the object of his search was not in at the moment. ing outside a little while, he saw Grove approaching, and addressing him, inquired if his name was Grove, and if he were a Virginian. Grove replied " yes," at the same time giving a significant wink. Sampson asked i there was any one else of that name in the city, d fing, " Excuse me, but I have a very important communication for him." "All right; come this way," said Grove confidentially, motioning Sampson to one side. To this the Deputy, laying his hand upon Grove's shoulder, only answered, "You are my pris-oner under the charge of treason." The Virginian now turned ghastly pale, and apparently was about to faint, being for a short time prostrated by illness.

Deputies Sampson and Devoe then took him to the

Marshal's Office. When Marshal Murray took some letters from his deek Grove apparently identified them, for there occurred nearly a repetition of the affecting scenes at Park place. The letters are filled with the most outrageously falsified statements of the condition of affairs at the North, as, for instance, that our loss at Ball Ran was 5,000 men, and that we were paying from \$30 to \$50 bounty for each recruit. They all contained numerous slips cut from The Daily News, Day Book, Journal of Commerce, and Brooklyn Eagle, and attention was called to some of them as being particularly valuable for publication in Virginia. The principal letter is addressed to the Hon. William Smith ("Extra Billy"), and is in relation to Smith's son, who is in duress at Fort Lafayette.

He says that the sheriff of Kings County can call out a sufficient posse commitates to enforce the writ of habeas corpus, but that "it remains to be seen" whether he will do so or not. He says the commander at Fort Lafayette is a Virginian, who "obeys orders," and that he (Grove) has failed in obtaining any com-

munication with the prisoners there confined. The route indicated for the letter to travel is interesting. He says he sends the letters to Franklin. Simpson County, Ky., care of J. L. M. Goodwin, esq., who he expects will put them in the Post-office at Mitchellsville, Robertson County, Tenn. And he

adds, "letters will reach me by this route." Mr. Grove was taken to Fort Lafayette.

ANOTHER SECESSIONIST. Marshal Reyes brought Mr. Williams to this city on Saturday evening, with a view to introducing him to the novelty of a residence in Fort Lafayette. It appears that Mr. Williams belongs to the western part civilization of the Indians in that part of the country. His business in this region just about this time is described as having something to do with negotiations for the various kinds of arms which Indians can use with the greatest alacrity. An order from the United States Government consigned him to the kind care and keeping of Col. Burke at Fort Lafayette.

THE COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Sin: In your paper of Saturday, I find a petition directed "to the U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New-York," with a few names attached to it, the purport of which is to ask that The Courrier des Etats-Unis be suspended, under pretence of its " secessionist" proclivities, and of its "hostility to the

North.

The Courrier has been published over thirty-three years, without giving rise during that long period to the least objection so far asits loyalty and independence is concerned. For the last eight years it has been under the present management, and our files will show what course we have constantly pursued. We are warranted in saying that no other newspaper has more conscientiously pointed to the dangers of Secession and to its evil consequences; none certainly has more strongly deprecated the dissolution of the Union. Now that this calamity has come upon the country, we differ from the Administration as to the means of bringing about the reconstruction of the Confederacy; we are among those who believe more in negotiation than in force and war to obtain that end. But we nevertheless wish ardently for it, and more sincerely perhaps than many a one who beasts of his "Unionism." My present object, however, is not to enter into a

defense of our position. I merely want to call your attention to the true character of the "petition" above referred to. Had you taken the trouble of looking carefully into the standing of the signers, you might easily have found out that it belongs to that class of contemptible attempts at denunciation by which old hatred seeks to revenge itself in time of political troubles. The real aim of the "petitioners" is by no means to address the United States Marshal, but to excite, if possible, public passion and prejudice against us. Mobbing, not suspension, is what they have in view, and had you understood their object, you would never, I am sure, have lent your columns to such a base and unlawful provocation. How far the "petition" represents any part of what

may be called "the French citizens of New-York," you can readily accertain by even a cursory examina tion of the names affixed to it. Not ten of them are traceable to any regular vocation; the most prominent in the list are found to be a Wooster street cobbler and a few Mercer and Crosby street tavern-keepers. As we wish not to remain under the odium of the

pase and calumnious imputation thrown upon us, and as many of your readers prebably do not understand the French language, I wust you will give this letter a place in your next number.

Jacoust, Sir, your most obedient servant, CHAS, LASSALLE,
Publisher of The Courrier des Estate Units.

New York, September 1, 1961.

THE DAILY NEWS.

Sin: Please oblige me by contradicting the statement publicly made that the editorship of The Daily Ners had undergone any change. There has not been the slightest cause. for any such report.

Respectfully yours, BENJAMIN WOOD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

He obtained a short leave of absence for visiting this city, and n his return to duty, by some derangement of the trains, did not arrive in Washington until after his leave had expired.

He is now on board the United States sloop Pensacols, and has o idea of disgracing himself in the manner stated by your Washington co

> DANIEL R. B. UPTON, United States Consul for Gambia.

Nese York, Aug. 31, 1861.

what reduced in numbers, Sunday excursionists still flock in great force to the suburbs wherever public conveyances afford them an opportunity. Across the Barclay, Canal, and Christopher streets ferries to Hoboken, Sandays usually witness the passage of 6,000 or 7,000 people, and as many returning. To Fort Lee and intermediate places there are two bosts running the Hulse and Hunt-each capable of carrying from 400 to 600 people, and upon an average taking about half that complement three times during the day, going as well as returning. The Coney Island boat Naush makes three trips, and is always crowded. Its capacity

ing Banks, starting at 9, and returning at 5 o'clock. The little steamboat Ceres frequently goes to Rocksaway with several hundred people who take pleasure in sea fishing. At Coney Island the Newark boat, and to Weehawken.

THE CHURCHES .- Yesterday, being the first Sanday n September, a number of the churches in this city and in Brooklyn, which had been closed for a short season, were reopened. In many of them, which had not been closed, the stated pastors resumed their pulpits. Several of the leading churches are yet closed or their pastors are absent from the city. In Brooklyn, it was expected that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would have preached yesterday, and large crowds poured over to Plymouth Church to hear him; but, owing to Mr. B. being a sufferer by a very severe sore throat, he remained at home, in consequence of which an assemblage that would have made two or three magnificent congregations was obliged to disperse. Next Sunday both Mr. Beecher and Dr. Cheever are expected to resume their labors in their respective

FROM WESTCHESTER COUNTY .- The Delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention to nominate Delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be were elected as Delegates to the State Convention fective Union speech.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

ALBANT, Aug. 31.—FLOUR dull. Wheat salable in small level at \$1 0 for Red State, \$1 25 for White Michigan. Oars in light supply, with fair demand; State at 330., affout. No sales of CONN; none offering sitest. Whisiny—sales presently afternoon: 461 bbls. at 1650; to-day, 150 bbls. at 1650 3170. Old TIMOTHY SKED: sales at \$2.50 pb bush. Received by Central Raironal for New York—36 bbls. 011, 346 bbls. Highwines, 137 bbls. Pork, 3746 bbls. Flour, 710 bb es Wool, 10 hbds. Tobacco, 436 bags Wheat; for Beston and the East—213 beles Wool, 1,750 bbls. Flour, 31 bbls. Highwines; ahipped by tows to New York, Aug. 32—66,000 bush. Corn. 19,000 bush. Wheat, 24,000 bush. Oats, 9,000 bush. Fedor, dull. Wheat, 24,000 bush. Oats, 9,000 bush. Fedor, dull. Wheat, 24,000 bush. Corn. 19,000 bush. Corn. 19,000 bush. Corn. 19,000 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Corn. Canal Frenchests Flour, 37,000 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Corn. Canal Exports—39,000 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Corn. Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

BIED. ARCHER-On Sunday, Sept. 1, Eliza, widow of James Archer, in the 7th year of her age.

The (numer) service will be held in the First Presbyterias Church, Fifth arenie and Lieventh street, at 3 chock on

attend. EVIDE—On Sunday, Sept. 1, Stephen Hyde, aged 66 years. The relatives and friends of the family, also the Father Matthew. Olive Branch, and Noptime Division S. of T., and all other Temperance friends, are respectfully requested to attend his future at on Tuesday, 8d tast, at 2 celock, from his late rest dence, No. 23 Primos atreet, without further notice.

Sandy Hock., 5:44 | Gov. Island.... 6:34 | Hell-Gate.... 6:00

Arrived.

Steamship Catinet (Fr.), Farre, from a cruise Southward.

Ship Manchester, Trask, Liverpool July 27, mdse. and 28 pass.

to Trask and Deerborn.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, Lendon and Isle of Wight July

24, mdse. and 33 pass. to 43 pass. to G-finnell, Minturn & Ce.

Aug. 9, ist. 52 50, long. 37 15, signalized Breamen ship Neptune,
bound W.

Ship Cultivator, Russel, Liverpool July 20, coal and salt and

40 pass. to Withams & Guin. Aug. 1, ist. 5, long. 18, spoke ship

Berenger (Fr.), bound E. Aug. 2, ist. 43 48, long. 19 40, saw a

dereliet brig, foremast and yards standing, foresail and foretop

sall blown in ploces; malumast gone 6 or 8 feet above the deck;

she had alarge house on the quarter-deck, a broad, wide streat

around her, and a billet head; there were no bouts to be seen;

she till not appear to be water-logged, and had not been long,

abandoned; it blowing a gale at the time, did not attempt to

board her. Aug. 15, was in commany with a slip; boulders,

showing Dunham & Dimon's signal. Aug. 18, Eng. 40, 1948.

showing bunham & Dimon's signal. Aug. 18, Long. 40;

spoke brig Chebucto of italian, from Havana, bound E.; same

evening, spoke fishing schr. Lowell of Maribehead. I weeks out,

with 13,000 nsh; during that slipt passed 38 clear, at suchor,

and next morning saw 7 French barks and brigs at anchor; speke

french bark Vangiulin, Le Blond, with 60,006 fish, July 36,

Robert Valle, seaman, fell from the foreyard to the forecastle

dock, breaking his thigh, be 1 to receiving a severe containing at

the head. Aug. 25, 2:40 p. no. passed a screw steamer (City of

Baltimore, supposed), bound E. Aug. 39, 18:15 z. m., jist 41,

long, 69:10, passed steamship Persia, bound E.; also, a serse

steamer, bound E.

Berk Guin Eden (of Boothbay), Auld, Segna 15 days, sagst le

C. C. Doncan & Co. Aug. 25, of Absecueb, speke U. S. gui
board R. B. Fortee, on a cruise. The G. E. put into tile port for

orders; is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark alamo, Godfrey, Liverpool 44 days, coal to Wakeman,

Dimo

Sehr, New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 days, mdse, to J. C. Day Co. Maria Pike (3 masts), Van Pelt, Key West 12 days, bal-

mer Raritan, Glover, Philadelphia, mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick. Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Tranton, N. J., mode. to Win-Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, miles to Edward Byn-Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, miles to Edward Byn-

New York, Sept. 1, 1861. NOT A DESERTER.

SIR: In your issue of the 29th instant, I saw a report

of the "describen of my brother, Mr. John P. Upton, late Pay master's Clerk on board the Penracola."

I am, hir, yours respectfully,

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS IN WAR TIME. - Though some-

is about 500. The steamboat Croton takes 500 people to the Fish-Thomas P. Way, regularly meets the Naushen, and nany avail themselves of the opportunity to ride over the quiet and beautiful Newark Bay. In addition, there are many regular boats, running to various points of the Lower Bay, Staten Island, Long Island Sound,

DELEGATES TO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

held at Syracuse on the 4th inst., met at the old Court-House, White Plains, on Saturday last: Mr, J. G. Dudley of Greenburgh was chosen President, and Geo. W. Smith of Rve and Charles Purdy of North Castle were appointed Secretaries. Dr. Alexander Bruen of Scaredale and the Hon. Jacob B. Odell of Greenburgh with E. G. Sutherland of White Plains and John E. Marshall of Rye as Alternates. John W. Mills of White Plains was elected Delegate to the Judicial Convention of the Second Judicial District. At the close of the business proceedings of the Convention, E. W. Andrews, esq., of White Plains, made an of

PARKER—In this city, on Sunday, Sept. I, of consumption, Gains Parker, in the 37th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral or Tuostay afternoon at 1 octock, at the house of Mr. W. D. Borden, No. 340 Third avenue.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-YORK SEPT. 1.

Bark leverland (Olden.), Stallman, Liverpool 34 days, and Roger Bros.

Brig St. Michael (Span.), Sauches, Havana 14 days, in ballars
to C. Marti & Co.; anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Equator (Br.), Albury, Ejeathers 12 days, fruit to Jos.

Ecoas. Aug. 30, off Hatterns, spoke U. S. frigate Cumberland.

Schr. Sc. C. Gook (Br.), Brown, Bridgepott, ballart.

Schr. Emma Hotchkius. Tuttle, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Erave, Lovell, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston for Albany.

Schr. J. B. M. v. Mitchell, Providence.

Schr. J. B. Sch. Mitchell, Providence,

Schr. L. anderson, Hemiogway, Providence, bellast.

Schr. Cornelis, Noyes, Albany for Baltimors.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 days, mides. to S. W. Lewie

6 Co.

ast to master.
Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, midse, and pass to

ner.

BELOW-Ships Cynosure, Harris, Liverpool 41 days; New
York, Hamburg 40 days; Forest City, Alworthy, Glasgow July
16; B. a men bark Ottille, Dannemann, Bremen July 19. Also,

WIND-Supret, South